

■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報

(http://www.eiken.or.jp)

*解答速報 1月26日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆協会の指定した公開会場（本会場）で受験した場合

一次個人成績表に合格結果を記載して、2月16日までに送付します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は2月17日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311（平日10:00～17:00）までお問い合わせください（お問い合わせの際には受験番号もお知らせください）。

◆自分の学校や団体など（準会場）で受験した場合

一次個人成績表は2月16日までに申込責任者（学校の先生または団体の担当者の方）あてに送付します（個人あてには送付しません）。

3) 合格および得点の通知について

合格者には「合格」、不合格者には合格ラインに近い順より「不合格A」「不合格B」の2段階で合格結果を通知します。また、合格点、解答状況、大問別得点、および「語い・熟語・文法」「読解」「作文」「リスニング」の各分野別得点も表示されます。なお、各分野は下記の大問により測定されます。

*「語い・熟語・文法」—大問 [1] *「読解」—大問 [3]・[4] *「作文」—大問 [2] *「リスニング」—第1・2部

■二次試験について（一次試験合格者のみ）■

1) 試験日 2015年2月22日(日)

2) 受験地（希望の受験地を選べます）

下記の二次試験受験地番号表をみて、希望の受験地番号を解答用紙（準会場で受験している場合は志願票）の所定欄に記入・マークしてください。

3) 受験会場と集合時刻（協会が指定します）

二次受験票（一次個人成績表の右上部分）で通知します。これを切り離してお持ちください。ダブル受験（2級と準1級または2級と準2級）で一次試験をどちらの級も合格した方は、午前に準1級または準2級、午後2級に2級の受験となります。

■二次試験受験地番号表■ *横浜・東京・大阪は下記、島部・海外は右記参照

北海道	札幌 1203	旭川 1204	釧路 1205	帯広 1206	網走 1207	小樽 1208	北見 1209	稚内 1210	紋別 1211	網走 1212	稚内 1213	留萌 1214	岩見沢 1215	東 青森 1216	八戸 1217	五所川原 1218	弘前 1219	秋田 1220	大館 1221
東北	仙台 1222	盛岡 1223	秋田 1224	山形 1225	福島 1226	茨城 1227	栃木 1228	群馬 1229	埼玉 1230	千葉 1231	東京	神奈川 1232	埼玉 1233	千葉 1234	茨城 1235	栃木 1236	群馬 1237	埼玉 1238	千葉 1239
関東	東京 1240	神奈川 1241	埼玉 1242	千葉 1243	茨城 1244	栃木 1245	群馬 1246	埼玉 1247	千葉 1248	大阪	大阪 1249	京都 1250	兵庫 1251	奈良 1252	和歌山 1253	鳥取 1254	徳島 1255	香川 1256	高松 1257
九州	福岡 1258	佐賀 1259	熊本 1260	大分 1261	宮崎 1262	鹿児島 1263	沖縄 1264	九州 1265	九州 1266	九州 1267	九州 1268	九州 1269	九州 1270	九州 1271	九州 1272	九州 1273	九州 1274	九州 1275	九州 1276

島部・海外	北海道	北海道島部 0199	
東京	東京都島部 3199		
中国	島根県島部 7299		
九州・沖縄	長崎県島部 9399	鹿児島県島部 9799	沖縄県島部 9899
海外	海外特別会場 9901		

- ④横浜 西区・保土ヶ谷区・瀬谷区およびその周辺 2601
- 港北区・鶴見区およびその周辺 2602
- 港南区およびその周辺 2603
- 青葉区・都筑区・緑区およびその周辺 2604
- ⑤東京 千代田区・中央区・台東区・足立区 3101
- 荒川区・江東区およびその周辺 3102
- 新宿区・中野区・杉並区およびその周辺 3103
- 豊島区・北区・板橋区およびその周辺 3104
- 世田谷区・渋谷区・目黒区・大田区・品川区およびその周辺 3105
- 武蔵野市・三鷹市・立川市・国分寺市およびその周辺 3106
- 八王子市およびその周辺 3107
- 町田市およびその周辺 3108
- ⑥大阪 梅田周辺、阪急京都線・千里線・北大阪急行線沿線 6301
- 天王寺周辺、近鉄奈良線・大阪線沿線 6302
- 京橋周辺、京阪本線沿線 6303
- 堺市周辺 6304

注意事項
 ・団体申込の場合の受験者の個人情報は、団体申込責任者を通じて協会が取得します。また取得した個人情報は、英検検定業務の円滑な実施、合格者に対する「合格証明書」発行等のサービスの実施、および英検検定統計のために利用いたします。なお、業務運営に際し、委託先に預託することがあります。また、これ以外の目的に利用する場合は、皆様のご同意を得た上でを行います。
 ・団体申込の場合の受験者の合格結果は、原則として団体申込責任者宛に送付されます。また、志願者情報、および合格結果は団体申込責任者が知り得ることをご承諾ください。
 ・同一画に同じ級を重複して申し込みおよび受験することはできません。受験した場合は、両方とも失格となります。

英検 公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

英検ウェブサイト携帯版



2014-3 Grade 2

実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会
 後援：文部科学省

2級

2015年1月25日(日)実施

- 試験時間
- 筆記試験 (75分)
- リスニングテスト (約24分)

■注意事項

- 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 解答は、解答用紙（マークシート）に記入してください。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
- 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
- 不正行為をした場合は、答えは無効となります。
- 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
- リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
- 携帯電話・PHS・電子音などの出る時計・その他試験を妨げる音の出る機器などの電源は必ず切って机の上に置き、絶対に使用しないでください。着信音・バイブ音等を発生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
- 多機能付時計は時計としてのみ使用してください。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
- 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
- この試験問題の複製（コピー）を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい（インターネット上に掲載することを含まず）することを禁じます。

*自分の学校や団体など（準会場）で受験する場合のみ記入してください。

個人番号と暗証番号について
 （準会場受験者のみ）

準会場受験者も、英検ウェブサイトにて一次試験の合格結果を閲覧することができます。
 2/6(金) 16:00 ~ 2/20(金) 17:00

合否閲覧サービスを利用するためには、個人番号と暗証番号が必要です。忘れないように、この問題冊子に記入してください。

【個人番号】 解答用紙に印字されています。
 【暗証番号】 解答用紙に、自分で決めた6桁の数字をマークして設定してください（6桁以外は無効となります）。

※暗証番号が未設定・記入不備の場合はサービスは利用できません。後日届く紙の成績表をお待ちください。
 ※協会では個人番号・暗証番号に関するお問い合わせは一切お答えできませんので、試験後も大切に保管してください。

氏名					
個人番号					
暗証番号					

英検

後援：文部科学省



1

次の(1)から(20)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

(1) The scientist was famous as a () in the study of solar power. He had written the first book on how to use the sun to create electricity.

- 1 citizen 2 pioneer 3 commuter 4 psychologist

(2) Helen's boss found a few problems in her presentation, so she had to () it. She changed the conclusion and added some extra data to support her ideas.

- 1 revise 2 persuade 3 encounter 4 accompany

(3) Henry Benson died at the age of 90. At his (), many friends and family members gathered and talked about their happy memories of him.

- 1 sensation 2 funeral 3 concept 4 triumph

(4) A: Do you remember our visit to Paris when you were a child?

B: The memory is very (), but I think I remember seeing the Eiffel Tower.

- 1 massive 2 curious 3 vague 4 rare

(5) A: I can't believe our school's volleyball team lost their game yesterday, Brett.

B: Well, we had a big (). Several of our best players were sick and couldn't play in the game.

- 1 equipment 2 supplement 3 percentage 4 disadvantage

(6) A: Did you know that Peter's brother is moving to Brazil?

B: Yes, Peter () it to me last week.

- 1 relieved 2 reviewed 3 occurred 4 mentioned

(7) During his trip to Europe, Allen chose not to stay in expensive hotels because his () was quite small. He wanted to spend \$50 or less a day.

- 1 budget 2 remark 3 shift 4 circuit

(8) KLD Hair Care will () a new product next week. The product is a new type of hair gel, and it will be sold in stores starting next Tuesday.

- 1 capture 2 behave 3 launch 4 impress

(9) The TV news show () a report on the country's economic problems. The report included an interview with a leading member of the government.

- 1 implied 2 observed 3 pretended 4 featured

(10) Before Ryohei started his new job, he took a typing class. He thought that learning how to type quickly would help him to do his work more ().

- 1 efficiently 2 protectively 3 emotionally 4 centrally

(11) When Nate read a book about the many inventions of the 20th century, he realized how much the world had changed () the course of the past 100 years.

- 1 at 2 on 3 in 4 by

(12) For most of the day, Simon did not notice that he had put on his sweater (). Finally, a friend told him, and he put the sweater on correctly.

- 1 right away 2 all around 3 at present 4 inside out

(13) A: Why don't you ask your friend John to play tennis this afternoon?

B: John doesn't really like tennis. (), he's at the beach with his family today.

- 1 On the whole 2 Just in time 3 In any event 4 In most cases

(14) Christie's boss charged her () planning the office Christmas party. It was a lot of work, and she wished he had asked someone else to do it.

- 1 by 2 with 3 for 4 on

(15) Masao's teacher was disappointed when she saw his messy report. Instead of erasing his mistakes, he had just () them out.

- 1 breathed 2 thrown 3 crossed 4 dried

(16) A: How's your new project going at work, Marcy?

B: Not very well. We're (), so the whole team is going to have to work through the weekend.

- 1 on board 2 for hire
3 in place 4 behind schedule

(17) Mike was afraid that being president of the chess club would take too much of his time. But in total, his duties only () about an hour of work each week.

- 1 amounted to 2 acted on 3 adjusted to 4 agreed on

(18) Judy discovered that her son () instant noodles every day since he started college. She decided to show him how to cook some quick and simple healthy meals.

- 1 is eating 2 had been eating
3 will be eating 4 will have been eating

(19) Rick stopped at the bookstore in the station to buy two books that he wanted. The store had (), so he decided to visit a larger bookstore to look for them.

- 1 either 2 neither 3 another 4 both

(20) A: Would you like me to send these letters?

B: You () worry about that. I'll be going to the post office later, so I'll take them then.

- 1 needn't 2 can't 3 won't 4 wouldn't

2

次の英文がそれぞれ完成した文章になるように、その文意にそって(21)から(25)までの1から5を並べ替えなさい。そして2番目と4番目にくる最も適切なもの一つずつを選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。ただし、()の中では文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

A: Don't you think doing homework (), Jenna?

B: Actually, I don't. I think homework is a necessary part of learning.

- 1 a 2 of 3 time
4 is 5 waste

A: () going to a soccer game with me this weekend, Jeff?

B: I'd love to go, but I can't. I have to finish my history report by Monday.

- 1 what 2 say 3 you
4 do 5 to

A: Mom, I'm going to watch the fireworks tonight with Dan. I'll be home around ten.

B: OK, Grace. I've heard it gets really crowded. () so you can find a good place to sit!

- 1 early 2 there 3 sure
4 to get 5 be

(24) A: Billy, which of these two books do you recommend reading?

B: The () of the two. I didn't really like the science-fiction one.

- 1 the 2 mystery 3 was
4 exciting 5 more

(25) Yesterday morning, Jill got up early and went to work. When she arrived at her office, all the lights were off and no one was there. It was () that it was a holiday and she did not have to work.

- 1 remembered 2 she 3 then
4 only 5 that

3

次の英文[A], [B]を読み、その文意にそって(26)から(33)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

The Science of Cooking

In 2006, a British magazine called *Restaurant* listed the top three chefs in the world: one in Spain, another in France, and the third in Britain. What all of these chefs had in common is that they had been influenced by a new approach to cooking called "molecular gastronomy." This term was invented in the 1980s by Nicholas Kurti, a physicist, and Hervé This, a chemist, to describe the scientific study of the (26) of food.

Of course, scientists have been studying food for a long time. However, they have mainly studied how different foods affect human health, rather than how cooking methods affect the flavor and other qualities of food. Over time, the ingredients used in cooking have changed greatly. (27), the methods used to cook them have stayed largely the same. Hervé This has especially focused on studying common cooking beliefs, such as that salt should always be added to water when cooking green vegetables. According to him, these ideas often have no basis in scientific fact.

Hervé This has also been studying the effects of different flavors on one another and coming up with suggestions for new combinations of ingredients. It is this aspect of his work that has had the biggest (28). For example, Heston Blumenthal, a chef who has been particularly influenced by Hervé This, has become famous for his unusual dishes. Bacon and ice cream served on toast, or oysters and fruit jelly, may sound strange at first. Yet they have proved very popular with both critics and customers. Hervé This, however, believes that his research may someday have an even more (29) use. The reason is that his research could help solve the global problem of people eating unhealthily. He hopes that, by making healthier foods taste better, molecular gastronomy will encourage people to make food choices that can prevent serious diseases.

(26) 1 vitamins 2 shortages 3 cost 4 preparation

(27) 1 In addition 2 On the other hand

3 Therefore 4 Fortunately

(28) 1 recovery 2 chance 3 impact 4 loss

(29) 1 important 2 dangerous 3 private 4 entertaining

Ancestors Online

In the United States, many people want to know more about their family histories. Finding out about one's ancestors, though, was often very difficult in the past. Nearly all Americans have ancestors who were immigrants from various countries. Because of this, their family histories are often (30). Moreover, because people moved around a lot, records for one family were often kept in churches, local government offices, and libraries in different parts of the country. However, new developments in technology have made learning about one's ancestors much easier. For this reason, (31) in this area has increased among ordinary people.

By far the biggest factor behind this has been the growth of the Internet. Many government records have now been put online and people can search these databases for the names of relatives. The biggest of these is the 1940 census, a study in which officials visited every house in the United States and asked detailed questions about the people who lived there. The (32) can now be accessed for free on the Internet. Many people use this information to find out more about their ancestors. There is also a good deal of information on the Statue of Liberty–Ellis Island Foundation website, which provides information about the millions of passengers who arrived in New York Harbor to settle in the United States between 1892 and 1954.

Another development has been social networking sites. Many people use these sites to contact relatives they have never met. These relatives often have more information on common ancestors, including photographs. They can also introduce people to other relatives. These sites make it possible for people to contact family members that they have never heard of before. (33) these developments, more and more people are filling in the details of their family histories. In fact, more than 9 million Americans now describe researching their ancestors online as their hobby.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 disappointing | 2 complicated | 3 helpful | 4 available |
| 1 trouble | 2 tourism | 3 interest | 4 employment |
| 1 results | 2 experiments | 3 designs | 4 courses |
| 1 Compared with | 2 In spite of | | |
| 3 Apart from | 4 Thanks to | | |

次の英文 **A**, **B**, **C** の内容に関して、(34) から (45) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

From: Barry Johnston <b-johnston@aster.edu>
To: Caroline Ridley <c-ridley@reedstone.ac.uk>
Date: January 25, 2015
Subject: Medical seminar

Dear Dr. Ridley,

It was great to finally meet you at Reedstone University in England last week. We've been reading each other's research and communicating by e-mail for almost 10 years, but it was nice to finally work together face to face to exchange information and ideas. Also, I was happy to hear that you'll be giving a presentation for the medical research seminar at my university in New York in April.

The other organizers and I have decided it would be easiest for you and the other international presenters to book your own flights. Once you've done so, please let me know the length of your stay so I can make hotel arrangements for you. Also, please let us know the airline ticket price, and please bring the receipt with you to New York. After the seminar, you'll receive money to cover your flight.

I said last week that you would be giving a 50-minute presentation before the lunch break. However, Dr. Mendez, a professor who was supposed to give a special lecture in the morning, has canceled. To make up for his 50 minutes, we'd like you and the other speakers to add an extra 10 minutes to your presentations. Also, we'd like you to go on stage after lunch for the closing ceremony.

Best wishes,
Barry Johnston

(34)

Barry Johnston and Dr. Ridley

- 1 were introduced by a professor that they both know.
- 2 graduated from the same university over 10 years ago.
- 3 have been sending e-mails to each other for a long time.
- 4 have been asked to give a presentation together in England.

(35)

What will Barry Johnston do for Dr. Ridley?

- 1 Give her money to pay for her meals while attending the seminar.
- 2 Reserve a hotel room for her to stay in during her time in New York.
- 3 Help her and the other presenters to find cheap airline tickets.
- 4 Organize a special party for all of the participants after the event.

(36)

What is one thing that Dr. Ridley is asked to do?

- 1 Make her presentation longer than it was originally supposed to be.
- 2 Help Dr. Mendez announce the speakers as they come on stage.
- 3 Find someone to replace the professor who canceled his talk.
- 4 Give a speech to the other researchers during the lunch break.

Landfill Mining

Human beings have always produced waste, and they have often gotten rid of it by burying it in certain locations in the ground. This way of dealing with waste has continued in modern times, although the amount of waste being produced has increased enormously. However, putting waste into landfills, as these sites are now called, sometimes causes poisonous substances to get into the surrounding area. Landfills also take up valuable land that could be used for other purposes.

In recent years, though, people have been paying more attention to what is known as "landfill mining." This means removing waste from landfills in order to recycle metals and other materials that have been buried in them. As resources such as metals become harder to find and more expensive to buy, a number of companies are finding the idea of landfill mining attractive. At the same time, governments want the poisonous chemicals contained in many landfills to be removed and treated. Nevertheless, landfill mining remains uncommon because it is still relatively expensive.

Now, though, a British company has come up with a new approach to landfill mining that could make it much more profitable. The company, Advanced Plasma Power (APP), is building a plant next to an old landfill in Belgium. This landfill contains 16 million tons of waste that have been buried there since the 1960s. The plant will remove any metals or other materials that can be recycled and then change the remaining waste into a new type of gas called "syngas." This gas can then be burned as fuel to make electricity, which can then be sold.

APP believes that its project will make a lot of money as well as be good for the environment near the landfill. According to the company, about 45 percent of the buried waste can be recycled. The remainder, when it is turned into gas, will provide enough power for more than 60,000 homes. Moreover, the process will remove all poisonous chemicals from the waste. APP says that, as resources become more expensive and the price of electricity rises, this kind of project will become more and more common. It will also create space for new landfills or allow the land to be used in new ways.

Burying waste to get rid of it

- 1 is becoming less common because there is not enough room.
- 2 is an idea that was not thought of until modern times.
- 3 can cause poisons to be released into the local environment.
- 4 can improve the value of land in areas with too much waste.

Why are some companies attracted to the idea of removing waste from landfills?

- 1 It is the best way to get certain metals that are illegal to mine.
- 2 It is much cheaper than buying materials made of recycled products.
- 3 They are being offered money by governments to clean up the waste.
- 4 They can dig up materials that are becoming rare and expensive.

How will Advanced Plasma Power use some of the waste from landfills?

- 1 By turning it into a special gas which can then be used as fuel.
- 2 By selling it to people so they can burn it to heat their homes.
- 3 By adding metal to it to make a new kind of building material.
- 4 By creating islands with it which can become sites for power plants.

APP says that its approach will

- 1 reuse the metals and other materials to build new power plants.
- 2 result in almost half of the waste buried in the landfill being recycled.
- 3 create a new kind of landfill that is safer for the environment.
- 4 provide enough materials for thousands of new homes to be built.

Saving Guano

The use of fertilizers to help crops grow is necessary for agriculture. One of the most effective organic fertilizers in the world is known as “guano.” This means the droppings of birds and bats. These droppings are full of nitrogen and other chemicals that help plants grow. Huge amounts of guano left by seabirds used to be common in various parts of the world, but especially on islands off the coast of Peru in South America.

Although the value of guano as a fertilizer was known to local people in Peru, it was not until the 19th century that it began to be used in other countries. As people realized how effective guano was, a huge trade grew up. Hundreds of workers went to the islands and collected the guano, loading it into boats that then took it abroad to be sold. Soon, guano became the main export of Peru. However, after cheaper artificial fertilizers were developed by chemists in Europe in the 1900s, guano became less popular.

In recent years, though, guano and other organic fertilizers have started to grow in popularity again. One reason for this rise in demand is that many artificial fertilizers have risen in price, which has made guano more economical for farming. Another reason is the increasing demand for organic food in wealthy countries, because the chemicals that are used in man-made fertilizers can be harmful to human health. Moreover, such fertilizers often damage the environment. Guano, however, is completely organic.

Unfortunately, just as the guano industry has begun to improve, a new threat to it has appeared. The seabirds that produce guano mainly eat a small kind of fish called anchoveta that used to be much more common in the sea off Peru. Anchoveta, though, are also often used to feed animals that are being raised for meat. As the consumption of meat has increased around the world, the demand for anchoveta has also grown, and now fishing boats from many countries come to the area to catch them. Both the fish and the birds might disappear from the area if the fishing is not controlled, and Peru is working hard to get countries to agree to limit the number they catch.

The fertilizer known as guano

- 1 is created when seabird droppings combine with things in the soil.
- 2 is good for crops grown on farms but not for other kinds of plants.
- 3 used to be found only on the islands off the coast of South America.
- 4 contains a lot of chemicals which are good for plant growth.

Why did the use of guano go down in the 20th century?

- 1 It was difficult to find workers who were willing to dig it up.
- 2 It became harder to transport because fewer boats were being built.
- 3 People began to doubt how effective fertilizers were for growing food.
- 4 Scientists began to create new types of fertilizers that were less expensive.

What is one reason that guano has increased in popularity recently?

- 1 More people in wealthy countries want to buy organic food.
- 2 Companies can grow more vegetables when using natural fertilizers.
- 3 Food grown with guano has a better flavor than other food.
- 4 Artificial fertilizers have been made illegal in many places.

What is one new threat to the seabirds that produce guano?

- 1 The number of boats coming to Peru to hunt them has risen recently.
- 2 Fishermen are destroying the places where the seabirds live.
- 3 Many of the fish they eat are being caught for the meat industry.
- 4 Some of them are being killed by farmers to feed their animals.

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 The price of guano is so high that local people in Peru can no longer buy it.
- 2 Peru must protect both anchoveta and the seabirds to save the guano industry.
- 3 The trade that developed around guano caused other industries in Peru to lose money.
- 4 Traditional guano collecting in Peru is more harmful to human health than first thought.

Listening Test

Grade 2

2級リスニングテストについて

①このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

第1部……対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

第2部……英文を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

②No. 30のあと、10秒すると試験終了の合図がありますので、筆記用具を置いてください。

第1部

- No. 1
- 1 The store is not buying textbooks now.
 - 2 The store is closed until May.
 - 3 His books are in poor condition.
 - 4 His books are from last year.

- No. 2
- 1 Eat at Cecilia's Restaurant.
 - 2 See the view from the park.
 - 3 Walk around the old part of the city.
 - 4 Look inside some buildings.

- No. 3
- 1 They are going to Fox Park.
 - 2 They are both jazz musicians.
 - 3 They have a date next Saturday.
 - 4 They like the same kind of music.

- No. 4
- 1 He went last weekend.
 - 2 He had a bad experience as a child.
 - 3 He does not have the time.
 - 4 He does not like the instructor.

- No. 5
- 1 He can start working again soon.
 - 2 He should come back tomorrow.
 - 3 He needs to take more pills.
 - 4 He has to get another x-ray.

- No. 6
- 1 It is located nearby.
 - 2 It is decorated beautifully.
 - 3 The staff is friendly.
 - 4 The food is inexpensive.

- No. 7
- 1 The thunderstorm is too noisy.
 - 2 They do not have any candles.
 - 3 Their electricity has stopped working.
 - 4 Their kitchen window is broken.

- No. 8
- 1 Staying at a hotel.
 - 2 Traveling around the country.
 - 3 Meeting people.
 - 4 Playing volleyball.

- No. 9
- 1 They always go home early.
 - 2 They start working at eight.
 - 3 They surprised their co-workers.
 - 4 They have just finished a report.

- No. 10
- 1 Join a tour outside the city.
 - 2 Try the most popular tour.
 - 3 Take a few pamphlets.
 - 4 Make a reservation soon.

- No. 11
- 1 It may never be finished.
 - 2 His father takes it on vacations.
 - 3 He is helping to build it.
 - 4 It is too big for his garage.

- No. 12
- 1 His father was a music teacher.
 - 2 His grandmother helped him.
 - 3 He went to music school.
 - 4 He taught himself.

- No. 13
- 1 The price is too high.
 - 2 The color is not his favorite.
 - 3 It is not the style he wants.
 - 4 It is too small for him.

- No. 14
- 1 She met friendly people at the interview.
 - 2 She may not get along with her boss.
 - 3 She has already started it.
 - 4 She thinks the pay is a little low.

- No. 15
- 1 She did not call him on Saturday.
 - 2 She took a long phone call during their date.
 - 3 She arrived late for their date.
 - 4 She did not want to meet him.

第2部

- No. 16*
- 1 He is a good worker.
 - 2 He plans to quit the factory.
 - 3 He likes repairing machines.
 - 4 He has an idea for a new product.
- No. 17*
- 1 Some players cheated.
 - 2 It was not well planned.
 - 3 They did not like the prizes.
 - 4 The umpires made mistakes.
- No. 18*
- 1 Cleaning the horse barn.
 - 2 Checking horses for injuries.
 - 3 The different types of horses.
 - 4 Advanced horse-riding techniques.
- No. 19*
- 1 By taking boat tours.
 - 2 By catching too many fish.
 - 3 By throwing garbage in the lake.
 - 4 By using too much water.
- No. 20*
- 1 She bought the wrong kind of milk.
 - 2 She was late getting home from work.
 - 3 She forgot to pick up the children.
 - 4 She got angry and shouted at him.
- No. 21*
- 1 Recommend his friend's blog.
 - 2 Ask for comments about his blog.
 - 3 Teach people how to make a blog.
 - 4 Find out how many people read his blog.
- No. 22*
- 1 It costs extra on weekends.
 - 2 It does not have enough rides.
 - 3 It makes the roads crowded.
 - 4 It makes his neighborhood dirty.

- No. 23*
- 1 It publishes books about war.
 - 2 It donates money to universities.
 - 3 It helps soldiers go to university.
 - 4 It collects letters written during wars.
- No. 24*
- 1 When to make a new website.
 - 2 What kind of website to make.
 - 3 Whether to have another online sale.
 - 4 Who to hire for the IT department.
- No. 25*
- 1 They sleep all winter.
 - 2 They can fly for a long time.
 - 3 They sometimes fight with other birds.
 - 4 They eat very large insects.
- No. 26*
- 1 Find some tall players.
 - 2 Improve their teamwork.
 - 3 Stop thinking about losing.
 - 4 Study the other team's players.
- No. 27*
- 1 He could stop evil from entering homes.
 - 2 He protected people born in January.
 - 3 He lived in a house with no doors.
 - 4 He was an evil god.
- No. 28*
- 1 She practices cutting hair.
 - 2 She talks with the other stylists.
 - 3 She writes notes about her customers.
 - 4 She calls the next day's customers.
- No. 29*
- 1 The students did not like English.
 - 2 The classrooms had no electricity.
 - 3 The school had too many students.
 - 4 The other volunteers were lazy.
- No. 30*
- 1 The castle was boring.
 - 2 The tour was too short.
 - 3 The gift shop was closed.
 - 4 The guide was hard to understand.